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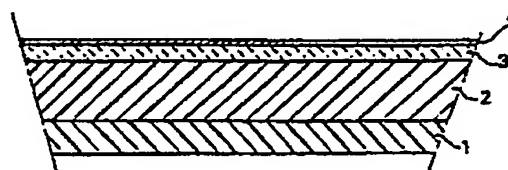
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54 A method for manufacturing floor covering material, material thus manufactured, and polishing means for such material.

59 A method for manufacturing a floor covering material, and a floor covering material thus obtained, the latter comprising an outer wear layer consisting of a plastisol. In said plastisol a waxy substance is finely divided which is not or hardly compatible with and has a lower specific mass than the plasticiser of said plastisol, and its melting temperature is lower than the softening temperature of said plastisol so that by dembing a concentration gradient of said waxy substance increasing towards the free surface of the layer is obtained which ensures that on top of said layer a thin wax film is maintained. A polishing agent for such a floor covering material comprises a solution of said waxy substance in a suitable solvent, and can be used for replenishing the wax deposit in said plastisol.



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A method for manufacturing a floor covering material, a floor covering material manufactured in this manner, and a polishing agent for such a material. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

For many years floor covering materials have been known which mainly consist of an assembly of a plastics layer and a gelated plastisol cover or wear layer.

Although such materials are relatively wear resistant, a 5 draw-back thereof is that the cover layer is sensitive for forces acting thereon in the surface direction, e.g. caused by sliding shoes or the like. It is, as such, possible to make the surface mat, but this does not provide a solution of the problem since sliding traces remain visible. It is not possible to polish such traces away. 10 It is possible indeed to provide an additional thin coating on the surface which is hardened by means of, for instance, heating or UV irradiation, or which consists of a hardening two-component mixture, but this makes manufacturing more complicated and, therefore, more expensive, and, eventually, such a coating will wear off or become 15 mat which will happen first in the more heavily exposed parts.

The invention provides a method for manufacturing such a floor covering material which avoids these objections, which method is characterised in that in the plastisol of the wear layer a waxy substance is finely divided which, at normal temperatures, is not or 20 hardly compatible with the plasticizer of the plastisol, and has, moreover, a lower specific mass than said plastisol, its melting temperature being sufficiently lower than the softening temperature of the plastisol for obtaining, after forming the wear layer, such a demixing that a concentration of said substance which increases 25 towards the free surface of the material is obtained without a substantial outward discharge thereof.

Since the waxy substance is not or hardly compatible with the plastisol, demixing will occur after applying the wear layer, and the waxy substance, because of its lower specific mass, will

migrate towards the free surface which is impeded by the viscosity of the plastisol, so that a certain concentration gradient towards the free surface develops which remains invariable after the plastisol has set, but a minor part of said substance can emerge outwards thus forming a thin wax layer on the free surface. During use said wax layer will wear off. When the floor covering is being polished, not only the wax layer present thereon will be rubbed out, but also wax will diffuse outwards from the underlying layer, in particular since, during polishing, local heating will occur so that the plastisol becomes softer and its viscosity is lowered.

Since the melting temperature of the waxy substance is lower than the softening temperature of the plastisol, in the liquid condition of the latter a good distribution of the waxy substance can always be obtained, and the latter will remain fluid sufficiently long, also after gelation and setting of the plastisol, for obtaining a desired adjustment of the concentration gradient.

In particular the melting temperature of the wax can be about 120 °C, and the softening temperature of the plastisol about 190 °C.

In this manner a floor covering material is obtained which comprises a waxy substance which is distributed through the wear layer and has a concentration increasing towards the surface. Because of the presence of a wax deposit in the cover layer, the floor covering can be kept in condition without the need of using polishing agents.

The wax layer at the surface can, if necessary, be additionally restored by applying a polishing agent consisting of a solution of the waxy substance in a suitable solvent. Moreover this solvent can penetrate into the plastisol layer so that, apart from a replenishment of the wax layer, also a penetration of the wax into the underlying plastisol layer is obtained so that the wax deposit therein can be replenished, which is particularly favourable in heavily exposed areas of the material. This penetration can be im-

proved by selecting a solvent which has a certain softening effect on the gelated plastisol.

This polishing agent consists, in particular, of a solution or dispersion of a polyethene wax in a suitable organic solvent.

5        The invention will be elucidated below by reference to a drawing, in which a diagrammatic partial section of a floor covering material according to the invention is shown.

The floor covering material shown in the drawing, which is mainly of the current type, consists of a substrate 1 of current  
10 fibrous material conferring the required tensile and bending strength to the floor covering. Thereon a gelated plastisol layer 2 is provided having the required elasticity. As usual this layer can be coloured or printed uniformly or in a pattern. On the layer 2 a wear layer 3 consisting of a gelated transparent plastisol is provided  
15 which produces the required wear resistance of the floor covering.

According to the invention the plastisol of which the layer 3 consists is mixed with a waxy substance, in particular a polyethene wax, having a melting temperature which is lower than the softening temperature of the plastisol and, at normal temperatures,  
20 is not or hardly compatible with said plastisol. Moreover said substance is specifically lighter than the plastisol. In the warm condition a homogeneous suspension of both substances is formed, which is spread in the usual manner as a thin layer on the layer 2.

During gelation of the layer 3 the waxy substance melts,  
25 and, because of its incompatibility, a certain demixing will occur. Since the wax is lighter than the plastisol, it will migrate towards the free surface on top of the layer 3 which is, however, counteracted by the viscosity of the plastisol. Thus a certain concentration gradient from the upper to the lower side is produced in the layer 3,  
30 and a small quantity of wax will emerge at the free surface, thus forming a very thin wax layer 4.

When in use, by walking on the floor covering, this wax layer 4 is worn off, wax will emerge from the underlying layer 3 because

of this concentration gradient, so that the wax layer is replenished. If, by a sliding movement, the wax layer is locally completely removed, wax can be rubbed out from the adjoining layer portions in order to restore the layer again.

5           Furthermore it is possible to apply wax as a solution thereof in a suitable, and particularly volatile, solvent on the surface. Thereby particularly local damage can be repaired. Moreover a part of the wax will penetrate with the solvent into the underlying layer 3 and will replenish the wax deposit, and the solvent  
10 will evaporate from the layer remaining on the surface. This solvent can, moreover, have a certain softening effect on the gelated plastisol which facilitates the penetration. Such a solution can also be spread over the whole floor covering surface for replenishing the wax layer 4, in particular when the wax concentration in the  
15 layer 3 diminishes in the long run, so that such a solution can be used as a polishing agent by means of which the useful life of the floor covering can be substantially extended, and, in particular, its glossy appearance can be maintained. Any waxy substance which can be incorporated into the wear layer in the manner described is  
20 suitable for the present method. In particular silicon oils or fats can be used for this purpose.

Claims

1. A method for manufacturing a floor covering material consisting of a substrate with plastics layers provided thereon, the upper one thereof being a gelated plastisol wear layer, characterised in that in the plastisol of the wear layer a waxy substance is finely divided which, at normal temperatures, is not or hardly compatible with the plasticizer of the plastisol, and has, moreover, a lower specific mass than said plastisol, its melting temperature being sufficiently lower than the softening temperature of the plastisol for obtaining, after forming the wear layer, such a demixing that a concentration of said substance which increases towards the free surface of the material is obtained without a substantial outward discharge thereof.

2. The method of claim 1, characterised in that the waxy substance is a polyethene wax.

3. The method of claim 2, characterised in that the melting temperature of the wax is about 120 °C, and the softening temperature of the plastisol is about 190 °C.

4. A floor covering material, obtained by using the method of any one of claims 1..3, comprising a wear layer consisting of a gelated plastisol, characterised in that in said wear layer a waxy substance is distributed having a concentration which increases towards the surface.

5. A polishing agent for the floor covering material according to claim 4, characterised in that it comprises a solution of a waxy substance in a suitable volatile solvent.

6. A polishing agent of claim 5, characterised in that the solvent has a softening effect on the plastisol.

7. A polishing agent of claim 5 or 6, characterised in that it consists of a solution or dispersion of a polyethene wax in a suitable organic solvent.

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